

The rigorous thesis *Electoral Geography of Poland After 1989. The Spatial Dimension of the Results of Presidential Elections and Elections to the Sejm of the Republic of Poland* explores the spatial distribution of patterns of electoral behavior in Poland on the basis of analysis of the results of all presidential elections and elections to the Sejm that took place in the country between the years 1990-2011. The main hypothesis tested in this rigorous thesis is that former boundaries between Russia, Prussia (Germany) and Austria (Austria-Hungary), between which the territory of modern-day Poland was divided in the 19th century, still have an impact on Poland's electoral geography. On the basis of this hypothesis political parties and presidential candidates are divided into two pre-defined categories: traditionalist and modernist. The validity of the hypothesis is then proven by visual analysis of political parties' and presidential candidates' electoral maps, and also by the application of Pearson's correlation coefficient on political parties' electoral results from constituencies and presidential candidates' electoral results from voivodships. In contemporary Poland a clear rift exists between the parts of the country formerly dominated by Prussia (Germany) and major Polish cities on the one hand (also known as "Poland A"), and Russia and Austria (Austria-Hungary) on the other hand (sometimes called "Poland B"). While the former is a stronghold of modernist political forces, in the latter traditionalist political forces dominate.